MASS. ED21.2:C43

UMASS/AMHERST
312066 0271 3208 6

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION
OCT 1 1990
University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy

CHILDREN WITHOUT HOMES

A REPORT BY THE
MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JANUARY 1990

90/483

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF EDUCATION

James F. Crain, Gloucester, *Chairperson*
Raquel Bauman, Holden, *Vice Chairperson*

John J. Gould, Waltham
James R. Grande, Hanover
Joseph E. Killory, Sandwich
Anne S. Larkin, Bedford
Edward T. Moore, Jr., Bellingham
Theodora A. Sylvester, Springfield
Frances M. Turner, South Egremont
Joan Wallace-Benjamin, Boston
Mary C. Wright, Falmouth

Harold Raynolds, Jr., *Commissioner of Education, Secretary*

Franklyn Jenifer, *Chancellor,* Board of Regents, Ex Officio

Elizabeth Twomey, *Associate Commissioner*
Division of School Programs

Office for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth
Michelle Fryt Linehan, *Coordinator*

The Massachusetts Department of Education insures equal employment/educational opportunities/affirmative action regardless of race, color, creed, national origin or sex , in compliance with Title VI and Title IX, or handicap, in compliance with section 504.

Publication # 16155 1/12/90 /approved by Ric Murphy, State Purchasing Agent

OUR THANKS TO . . . .

This annual report on the numbers of homeless children in Massachusetts and their educational experiences could not be produced without the cooperation, time and concern shown by the shelter providers across the Commonwealth. We thank them for taking the time to complete the survey forms on which much of the following information is based. We hope they will view their cooperation with us on this annual data collection as a valuable project which will lead to informed policy decisions regarding homeless families.

We also extend thanks to the Massachusetts Departments of Public Welfare and Social Services for their continued collaboration. Their accurate and up-to-date information makes our job of data collection much easier.

A thank you also to the school personnel who were given the task of defining how many homeless children they had served over the past year. We thank you for your time and cooperation.

To Dr. Jean Ciborowski and her colleagues from Project Better Health, we express our thanks for the hours you spent collecting information on children in some of the motels in the Greater Boston area.

A final thanks to all of the teenagers, children and parents living in family, battered women, and adolescent shelters across the Commonwealth who provided us with some insight into their day-to-day experiences with homelessness. They add a human dimension to this statistical report.

Methodology and Limitations

Information from six sources forms the basis for the following report on homeless children and their educational experiences across the Commonwealth.
Data were gathered from family, adolescent and battered women shelters, the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare (Welfare), the Massachusetts Department of Social Services (DSS), school districts, social service providers working with families in hotels and motels, and personal interviews with homeless families and adolescents.

In order to provide a one-year count of homeless children in the Commonwealth, a one-day survey was sent to all the family, battered women, and adolescent shelters in Massachusetts in May 1989 and November 1989. Information for the same two days was also received from Welfare, and social service providers working with families in hotels/motels. From this information the number of homeless children living in the Commonwealth on an "average day" was calculated. This one-day count was then multiplyed by 4.7 to obtain a one-year count, since the average length of stay in a shelter in Massachusetts (as reported by shelters in the May 1989 and November 1989 survey) is 11 weeks. (11weeks x 4.7 = 52 weeks)

The pieces of information in this report that were obtained from a **combination of survey responses and data from Welfare and DSS** include:

- *ages and numbers of homeless children living in Massachusetts for a one-year period of time
- *number of homeless children by residence (i.e., shelter, motel, living with friends or relatives) for this one-year period
- *cities and towns with the greatest numbers of homeless children

Some pieces of information provided in this report came **solely from the survey responses.** These include:

- *percentage of homeless children not attending school
- *reasons children are not attending school
- *percentage of children who changed schools when they moved into a shelter or motel
- *average length of stay for a youngster in a shelter or motel
- *shelter-school communication
- *school district responses to requests from parents to keep children in original school during period of homelessness
- *languages spoken by homeless families
- *unique educational needs of homeless children.

Information received **from Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)** include:

- *numbers of homeless children known to school districts
- *homeless children receiving special educational and bilingual services
- *homeless students who moved in directly from out-of-state

The information provided in the following pages is limited in scope and is not intended to be a complete census of homeless children in Massachusetts. This report does provide a summary of the available data on homeless children in the Commonwealth. Specific limitations of this report include:

* the statistics do not include homeless youth who are not part of the shelter system;

* the figure for children living in a "doubled-up" situation (with friends or relatives) is an undercount as this data represent only those families who **voluntarily** applied to Welfare for shelter because of their over-crowded living conditions; it is very difficult to obtain information on the numbers of families living in doubled-up settings as these families often fear they will be evicted if it is discovered that two or three families are sharing a residence;

* the decrease in the number of shelter providers who responded to the survey (81% response rate in Oct 1988, 53% in May 1989, 44% in November 1989) does not affect the statistics on the overall **numbers** of homeless children living in shelters and motels. The decreased response rate would not affect the numbers because the basic information (ages and numbers of homeless children) is available from Welfare for the family shelters that did not respond, and this data was extrapolated for the battered women and adolescent shelters that did not respond. The decrease in response rate **may affect** the answer to the questions: "What percentage of homeless children do not attend school?" and "Why are homeless children not attending school?"

* See Attachment A for a list of the shelters that responded to the survey in May 1989 and November 1989.

THE REALITY

"My husband, who I had been separated from for a year, was constantly harassing me. He was incarcerated for awhile then he got out and he tried to move in with me and I refused to let him. He kept doing things to disturb my life. He broke windows and had my apartment broken into. The last thing was that he burned my clothes; the gas was turned on in my apartment and the fumes were all over. At that time I realized my life was in danger."

woman living in a battered women's shelter

I. RESPONSES FROM SHELTER & SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

The information presented on this page was obtained through a survey sent by the Massachusetts Department of Education to all family, battered women and adolescent shelters in Massachusetts in November 1989.

Unique Educational Needs of Homeless Children

When asked what they perceived to be the unique educational needs of homeless children shelter providers and social service workers listed the following (in order of frequency mentioned):

1) Children living without a home need to be provided with stability, consistency and security. One way to provide a measure of this is by enabling the children to stay in their original school throughout their period of homelessness.

2) Due to constant change of schools and the emotional issues of instability and insecurity which may interfere with learning, homeless children may have major gaps in their educational background. In order to keep these children from falling behind academically, more one-on-one tutoring is needed.

3) Homelessness places physical, social and emotional stresses on children; schools can help by providing counseling.

4) School personnel should become aware of the living situations of homeless families in order that they may respond appropriately and sensitively to them.

Helping Homeless Children Stay in School

Shelter providers and social service workers were asked what would help the children they serve stay in school. The responses (in rank order) included:

1) transportation between school districts as well as transportation within a district if the parents decide to keep their children in the original school;

2) compassionate and understanding school personnel who are willing to accomodate the needs of homeless children and who encourage the children/youth to stay in school;

3) the need for homeless families and youth to be given an understanding of the importance of education;

4) adjustment counseling services within the school;

5) better communication between schools and shelters, with quick record transfers, and visits to shelters by school personnel.

II. PERSPECTIVES OF HOMELESS PARENTS

Parents living in family and battered women's shelters across the Commonwealth were interviewed and asked for their perspectives on homelessness and what it has meant for them and their children. Michelle Linehan, Director of the Office for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, interviewed five parents who were living in or had recently lived in a family or battered women's shelter. They provided the following comments.

Describe the educational experiences of your children since you lost your home.

"The shelter provided an educational curriculum for the children. The school supplied me with school work while we were in the shelter. The school was willing to help out in any way. They were very helpful and sensitive to our problem."

"I have four children, ages 9 - 14; one is handicapped and two have special needs. All of them have trouble in school. I believe one has special needs from being homeless. He is flunking here but was on the honor roll in his last school. Moving around from school system to school system is hard. All the systems are different; they teach different levels in different ways. Three of my children changed schools when we moved into this shelter. It was arranged that one of my children could stay in the previous placement. I have a daughter who is 14. She couldn't handle the change to this school system and the fact that the other kids at school knew she was living in a shelter. So she's living with my sister in another town."

"We have been in this (transitional) shelter for almost two years so my kids have been in this school system for one full school year and they're going on their second. It's been good for them to stay in the shelter long enough to continue in one school and get their education. Every school system is different and it's hard to move from place to place."

"I have six children. We were put into a motel for two nights then we came here. When we first started school here we had nothing but problems. Because they are shelter kids and the principal just doesn't like shelter kids. The school called today - one of my sons got suspended for fighting. Two of my sons were kicked off the bus for three days because they were being teased about being shelter kids and my kids whacked the other kids. They've dropped right down in their school work."

What would be your message to school personnel who may read this report?

"It would help if all the school systems had a more uniform program of basic studies."

"If they could help the children cope with moving back and forth between schools or be able to stay in the same school."

"I feel they have been very supportive and really helped us alot."

"I don't want anything from these schools, because we will be moving out of here soon and we will be gone."

Other comments:

" My priority is to keep the family unit together, to help my child realize what was going on and help my child to communicate with me. One good thing about the shelter was that it provided a real sense of family; the kids in the shelter really drew together and it seemed like a family."

"It's hard having different kids move into this shelter all the time. For my grandchildren it's hard to adjust to all of these different people."

"My kids have never said they hated anything, but they hate this place and the school."

III. THE CHILDREN

In a Massachusetts family shelter a homeless child is most likely to:

* be less than 6 years old
* have become homeless due to overcrowding in a previous residence or eviction due to non-payment of rent
* have either one or no siblings
* be in a family with only one parent with this parent being a single, Caucasian female
* have a mother who was between 18-21 years old when she had her first child

(This composite was created using October 1989 data from the Department of Public Welfare's general summary report of selected shelters.)

When children/youth living in family or adolescent shelters were asked the following questions they responded with these comments:

What do you like about school?

"The places you go; the work you do."
"I like seeing all my friends."
"The only thing I like about school is the work."
"Lots of kids don't like school; I like it because I get good marks."
"I like it because after our work we can play games in school. I like going out for recess."
"I like it because of all your friends. You get to meet new people."

What do you dislike about school?

"I don't like math class. Also, there's no freedom in choice of your classes. My counselor just tells me what I have to take."
"I don't like some of the kids. They call people names. I didn't want my friends to know I lived in a shelter."
"I don't like getting up so early in the morning."
"Sometimes I hate the homework."

Has school changed for you since you moved into this shelter?

" It's been hard meeting new kids and teachers. It's hard changing schools."
" Nothing's really changed. I get to school on time now. Being here makes your attendance better."
" It's changed a bit. It's better; now I just have to run across the street."
" I didn't change schools when I moved in here."

What plans do you have for the future?

" I want to be a teacher."
" I want to be a scientist - work in a laboratory."
" I want to go to Harvard Law School and become a lawyer. I want to defend people that are innocent but people say they're guilty."
" I want to be a teacher and a veterinarian on the summer vacation."
" I either want to work with old people or be a veterinarian."
" I want to be an architect. I like to draw buildings and houses."
" I want to be a painter."

How could schools help you while you're living in this shelter?

" Try to get a bus so we don't have to change school."
" The teachers who speak Spanish really help me already."
" Bring a bus up here."
" Would be easier if we had a bus."

What is one thing you'd like to tell other people right now?

" The young people should study and stay out of drugs to be something in the future."
" Make more jobs to get more money to support the kids."
" Don't get into trouble; keep your head up and stay out of trouble."
" The shelters are a really good place. I first thought I'd never go to a place like this. It's like a family - alot different than most people probably expect."
" Give people a home."
" It's a lot better here (in the shelter) because you're never lonely. It's real clean. The people here are nice."
" It's not a nice experience (being homeless). Your whole family has one room. It's not like having your own house. It'd feel better if we had our own house."

THE DATA

" We lived in one apartment for two-and-a-half years. The apartment had 26 health code violations. We went to court. At one time during this I had to go into a shelter for battered women. The landlord put a padlock on when I was gone. So I took the landlord to court and the judge told me not to pay the rent. The landlord tried to evict me; there was suing and countersuing going on. Meanwhile, my ten year old son was hit by a cab so I got a lawyer for him. Anyway, as it worked out the hearing with the landlord took place and I was late getting there because I couldn't get a hold of my lawyer. Before I arrived the hearing took place and I was evicted."

woman living in a family shelter

I. AGES AND NUMBERS OF HOMELESS CHILDREN

Pages 11, 12, and 13 provide information on the number, ages, living situations and geographical locations of homeless children who resided in Massachusetts for a one-year period of time based on two point-in-time data collections: May and November 1989. This information was obtained from a combination of survey responses from shelters, and data from the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare.

Figure 1 indicates that 51% of homeless children in Massachusetts are of school age; the remaining 49% consist of children ages birth to four years old.

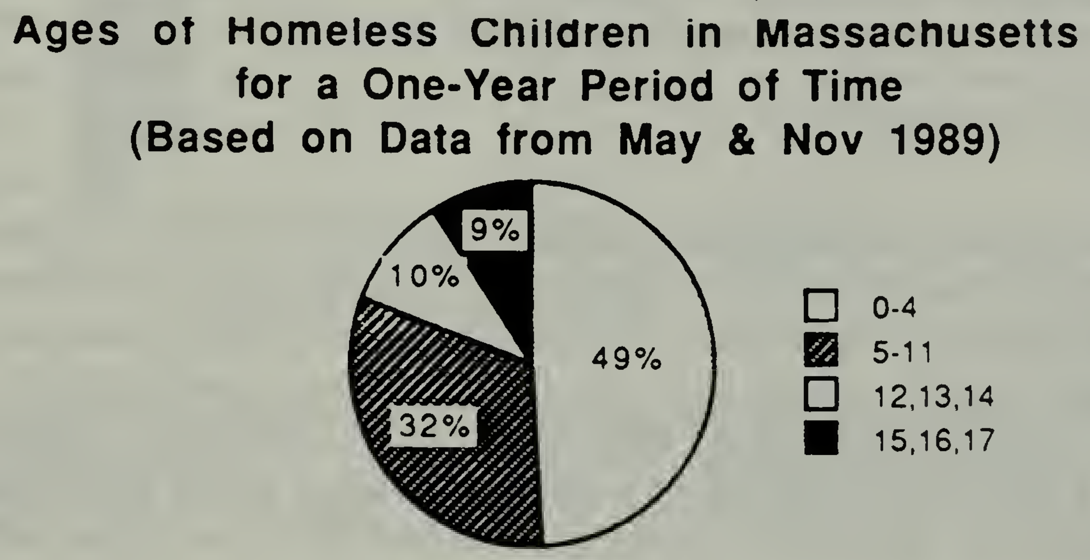

Ages of Homeless Children in Massachusetts for a One-Year Period of Time (Based on Data from May & Nov 1989)

Figure 1

Figure 2 depicts the age ranges for all of the children living in Massachusetts on January 1, 1988. (This information was compiled by the Massachusetts Department of Education, Bureau of Data Collection and Processing.) This shows that, in the general population, only **30%** of all youngsters in the state are under 5 years old, and **17%** of the general population of youngsters are of high school age.

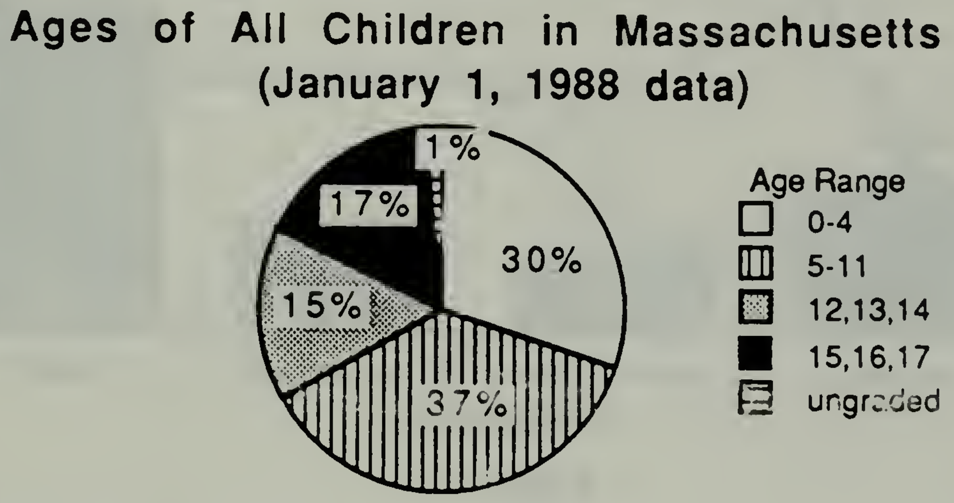

Ages of All Children in Massachusetts (January 1, 1988 data)

Figure 2

The difference between the statistics presented in Figure 1 and figure 2 may be attributed to the fact that the majority of families living in shelters and motels in Massachusetts are young families (headed by a parent who is between 18 and 25 years old). The large percentage of young homeless families in Massachusetts is not particular to this state.

Some information from the Children's Defense Fund, "A Vision for America's Future", may help explain why young families are overrepresented among the homeless population.

> "Young families without children enjoyed a slight increase in median family income between 1973 and 1986, while the income of young families with children plunged by more than one-fourth." (p. 101)
>
> The poverty rate for all young families increased from 12% to 22% from 1973 to 1986, while the poverty rate for young, female-headed families increased from **57%** to **63%.**
> (emphasis added) (p.103)

The data shown in Figure 3 indicate that in a one-year period (based on data taken from two points in time:May and November 1989) approximately 12,030 children/youth (ages birth to 18) were homeless in the state of Massachusetts. Of this population, the greatest percentage resided in family, adolescent or battered women shelters during their period of homelessness. As mentioned in the "Methodology and Limitations" section of this report (see pages 2 and 3), the number of homeless children living with relatives or friends in a "doubled-up" situation is an undercount and should be regarded in this manner.

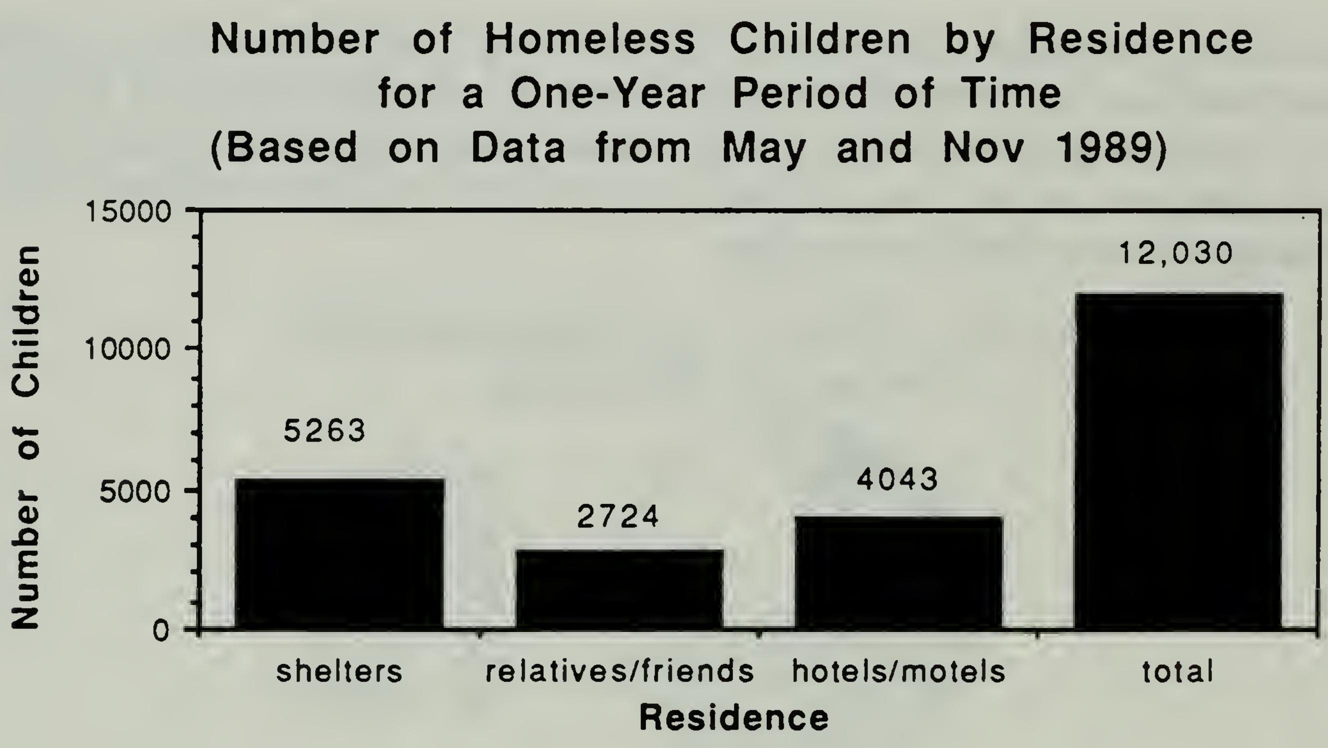


Figure 3

Cities with Greatest Number of Homeless Children (ages 0 -18), for a One-Year Period of Time (Based on Data from May & Nov 1989)*

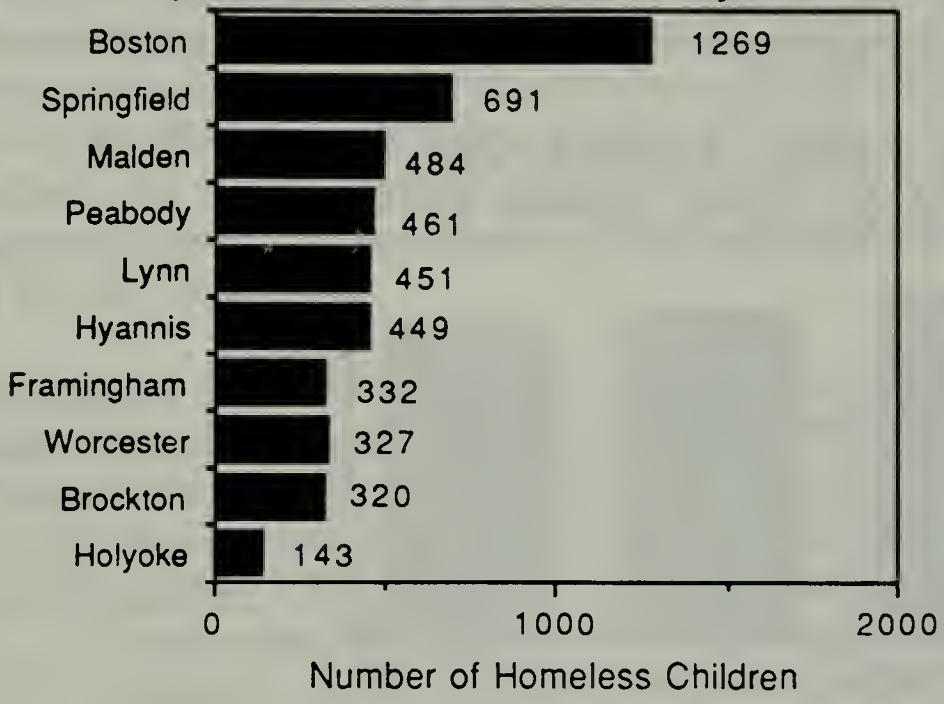
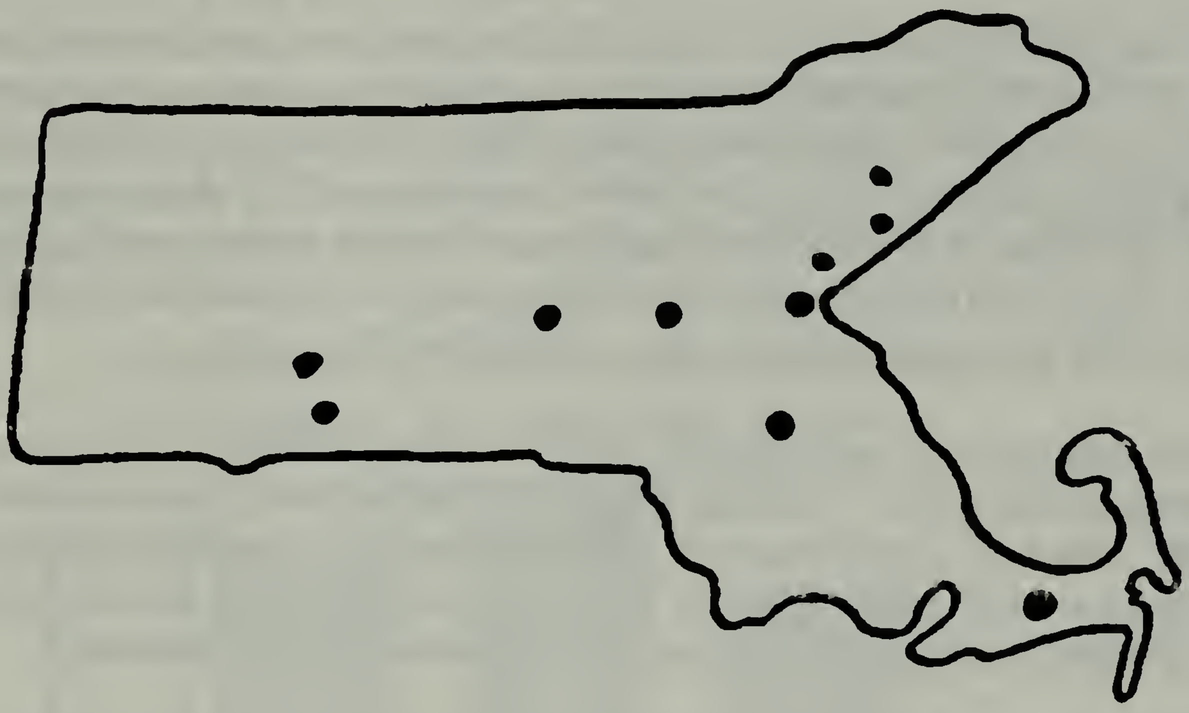


Figure 4

* Does not include children living in a "doubled-up" situation.

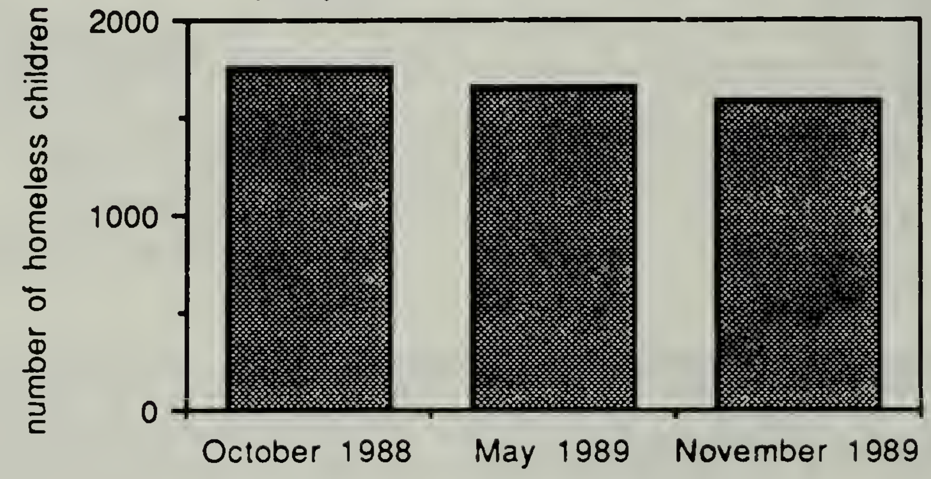
The numbers shown in Figure 4 were based on two one-day counts of homeless children (taken in May and November 1989), combined with information that indicates the average length of stay for a child in a shelter, as of November 1989, is 11 weeks.



This map of Massachusetts shows the geographical location of the ten cities in Massachusetts which provided emergency shelter to the greatest number of children from November 1988 to November 1989. The cities indicated with dots are: Boston, Springfield, Malden, Peabody, Lynn, Hyannis, Framingham, Worcester, Brockton and Holyoke.

II. CHANGE IN NUMBERS OF HOMELESS CHILDREN: OCTOBER 1988 - NOVEMBER 1989

The bar graphs in Figure 5 compare the number of homeless children living in Welfare-contracted family shelters and motels/hotels in October 1988, May 1989 and November 1989.



Children in Family Shelters and Motels (Dept of Public Welfare Data)

Figure 5

Statistics from the Department of Public Welfare indicate that the total number of homeless children living in motels and family shelters having contracts with Welfare decreased from October 1988 to November 1989. From October 1988 to May 1989 there was a 6% decrease; from May 1989 to November 1989 there was an additional 4% decrease in the number of homeless chidren in Welfare-contracted facilities. In one year (Oct 1988 - Nov 1989) Massachusetts Welfare shelter facilities for homeless families have seen a 10% decrease in the number of families they serve.

The national picture does not coincide with the trend presented in Massachusetts. In their recent publication, "A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1989", the U.S. Conference of Mayors noted that the demand for emergency shelter **rose** an average of 12% in the 27 cities surveyed. The Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare indicates the following as reasons for this decrease:

1) There has been an increase in prevention activities intended to identify potential homelessness before it occurs.

2) Once homelessness occurs a more aggressive effort has been made to help the family obtain a permanent living situation.

III. SCHOOL EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESS CHILDREN: RESPONSES FROM SHELTER PERSONNEL

Shelter personnel were asked to report on the number of children in their facility who were not attending school, the reasons these children were not attending, contact they have with the local school system, number of children who changed schools when they moved into the shelter, average length of stay of a child in their shelter, and the primary language of families in their shelter. Their responses to these questions are presented in pages 15, 16, 17, and 18.

The bar graphs shown in Figure 6 compare the percentage of homeless children who did not attend school on a selected day in October 1988, May 1989 and November 1989. The data indicate the percentage of homeless children who did not attend school increased from 16.5% in October 1988 to 19% in May 1989 then decreased to the lowest level, 13%, in November 1989. Some possible explanations for this trend include:

* the number of homeless children who did not attend school in May could be higher because it is toward the end of the school year and parents may be more reluctant to start their children in a new school setting with only one month left in the school year;
* steps taken to ensure homeless children are attending school may be proving to be effective as the rate of non-attendance decreased from October 1988 to November 1989;
* the data collected from October 1988 to November 1989 on the number of homeless children and youth not attending school are becoming less repesentative of the total situation across the Commonwealth as the percent of shelters responding to the survey decreased from 81% (Oct '88) to 53% (May '89) to 44% (Nov '89).

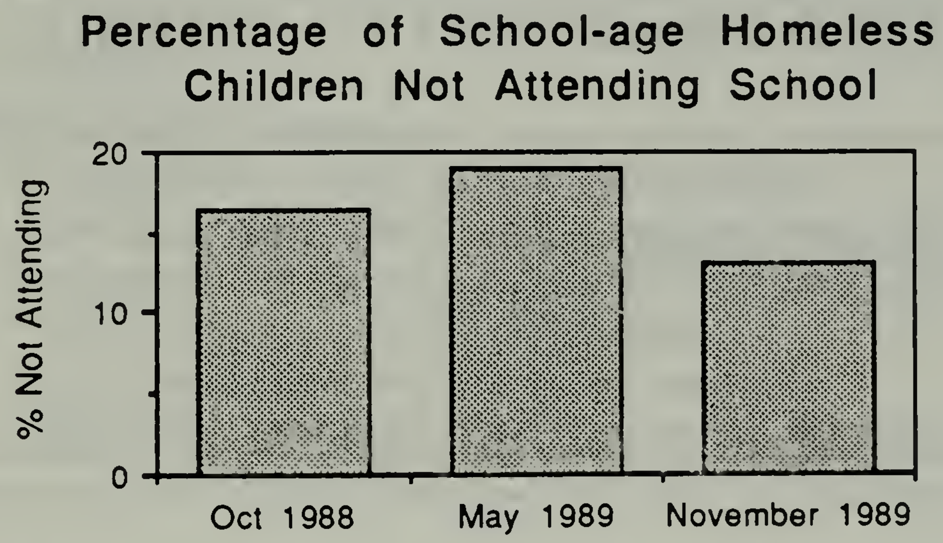


Figure 6

Using a checklist of reasons children of mandatory school age (5-16 years old) were not attending school, shelter personnel and social service providers supplied the following information on why homeless children were not attending school. Figure 7 shows the responses listed in order of frequency chosen.

REASONS HOMELESS CHILDREN, AGES 5 TO 16, ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

✓	OTHER This "other" includes: * came to shelter that day * mother overslept * family plans to move into an apartment soon so they don't want to start school only to change again * youth has been on run for 6 months * on bail - not allowed by the court * awaiting placement in another area
✓	NO TRANSPORTATION
✓	WAITING FOR SCHOOL RECORDS
✓	CHILD RELUCTANT TO ATTEND
✓	SUSPENDED

FIGURE 7

Information from the returned surveys sent to shelters and social service providers also give us an indication of how many homeless adolescents (16 and over) are not attending school and the reasons for their absence from school. Figure 8 shows the percentage of youth (16 years of age and older) who were not attending school on one day in May 1989 and one day in November 1989; this count includes only those youth who had not finished high school or had not obtained a GED.

Percentage of Youth (16 Years of Age and Older) Not Attending School

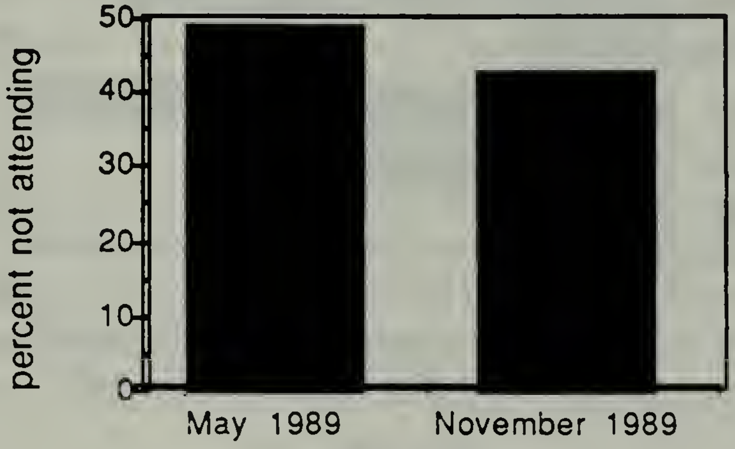


Figure 8

Figure 9 details the reasons these adolescents were not attending school.

✓	DROPPED OUT
✓	IS ENROLLED IN A GED PROGRAM
✓	OTHER This "Other" includes: * youth had a 2-week time-out from school * awaiting placement in another town * awaiting 766 (Special Education) residential placement * on the run; no steady living situation * no identified school - awaiting court date * schooling haphazard due to numerous placements
✓	PARENTS DECISION NOT TO ENROLL YOUTH

Figure 9

When shelter providers were asked if they have a contact person in the local school district, 38% indicated they did have such a contact. As shown in Figure 10, the person used most often as a school contact person by shelter personnel is the counselor, followed by the principal. Some of the "Other" contact persons mentioned by the shelter providers include the superintendent, director of special education, and the secretary.

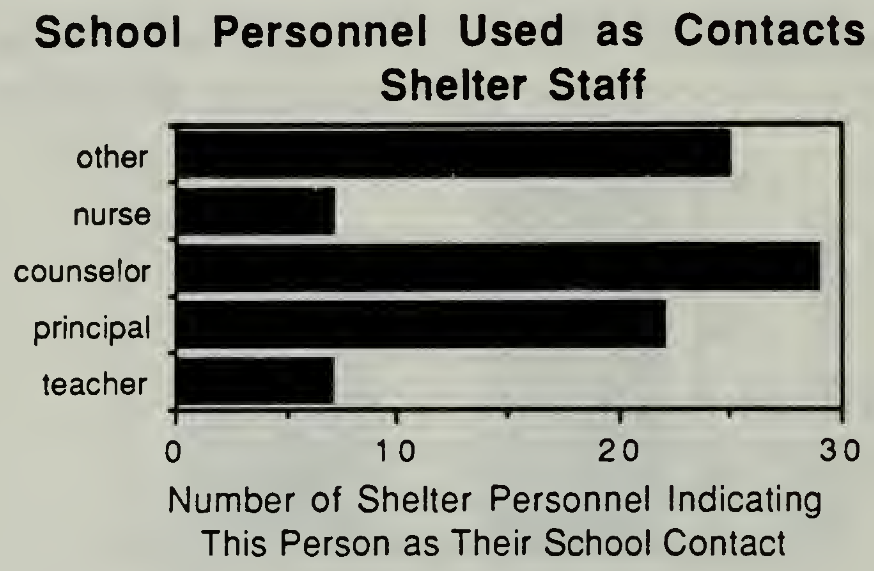


Figure 10

Other findings from the returned surveys include:

* 30% of the school-age children living in shelters and motels changed schools when they moved into the shelter or motel.

* As of November 1989, the average length of stay in a hotel/motel or shelter for a homeless family is 11 weeks.

* During the first 3 months of the 1989-90 school year, shelter providers and social service workers had made 269 requests to their local school district that a homeless child be allowed to continue in their original school. This request was granted by the school district in 81% of the cases.

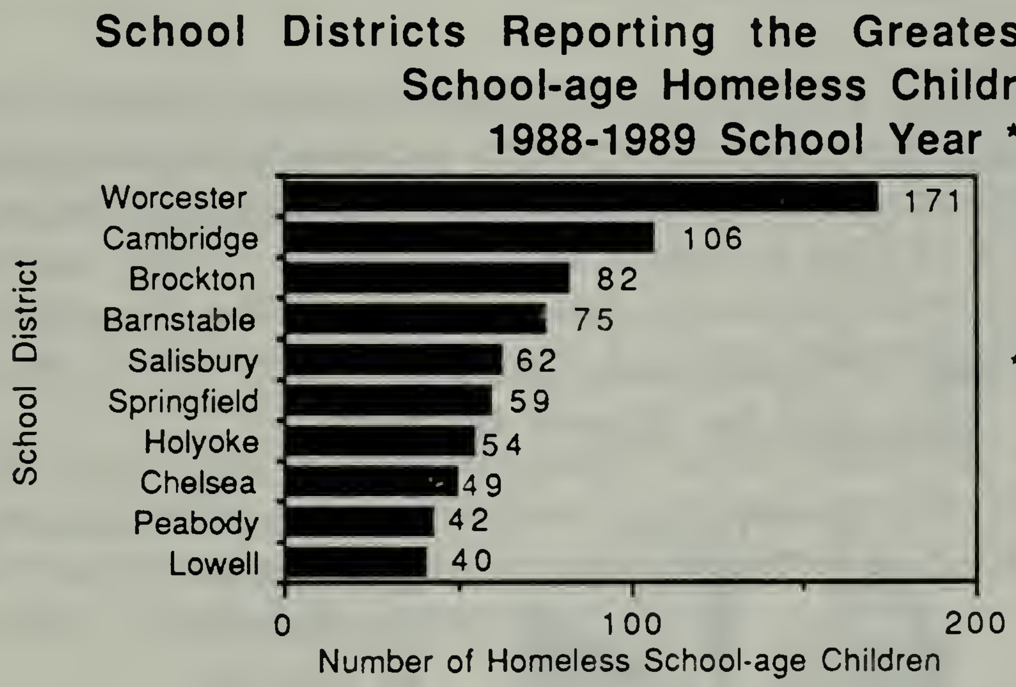
* Besides English, the language spoken most often by families in shelters and motels is Spanish, followed by Portuguese.

IV. RESPONSES FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Questions regarding homeless students enrolled in local educational agencies (LEAs) were included in the 1988-89 "End-of Year Pupil and Financial Report" issued by the Massachusetts Department of Education. School districts were asked to report on the number, ages, living situations, educational placement and attendance of the homeless children in their area. The following pages contain the information received from the reporting school districts.

A total of 70 school districts (out of 297 districts) responded that they did have homeless children attending school in their area. **Thus, approximately 24% of the school districts in Massachusetts are aware of homeless children attending their schools.**

Figure 11 shows the ten school districts which reported serving the greatest number of school-age homeless children during the 1988-1989 school year. These figures include children living in a doubled-up or overcrowded living condition. See Attachment B for the complete list of school districts responding to this part of the End-of-Year Report and the numbers of homeless children reported by each of these districts.


School Districts Reporting the Greatest Number of School-age Homeless Children 1988-1989 School Year *

* May include children living in a "doubled-up" situation.

Figure 11

School districts were asked to report on the number of homeless school-age children living in shelters, hotels/motels, in overcrowded or "doubled-up" situations and children living in "Other" types of homeless situations (i.e., in a campground, car, on the street). Figure 12 shows the majority of school-age homeless children reported by school districts were living in a shelter or motel. **School districts reported serving a total of 1245 school-age homeless children from September 1988 - June 1989.**

Living Situations of Homeless School-age Children as Reported By School Districts

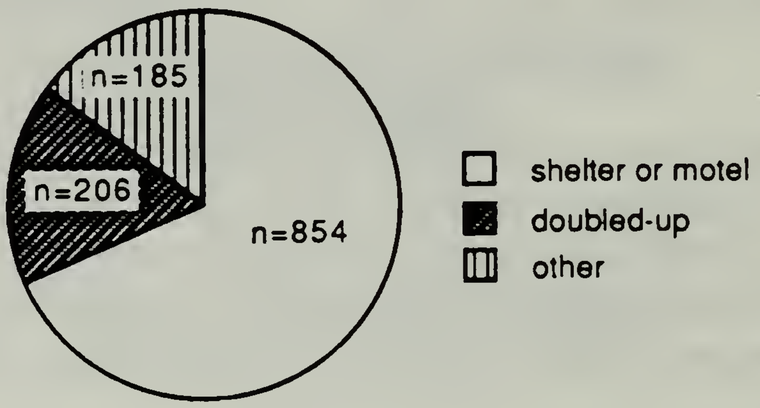


Figure 12

School districts indicate that most of the homeless children attending school in their area were elementary students, with the second-largest group of homeless children consisting of youngsters in kindergarten. Figure 13 gives a breakdown of these children by grade level.

Grade Level of Homeless Children as Reported By School Districts

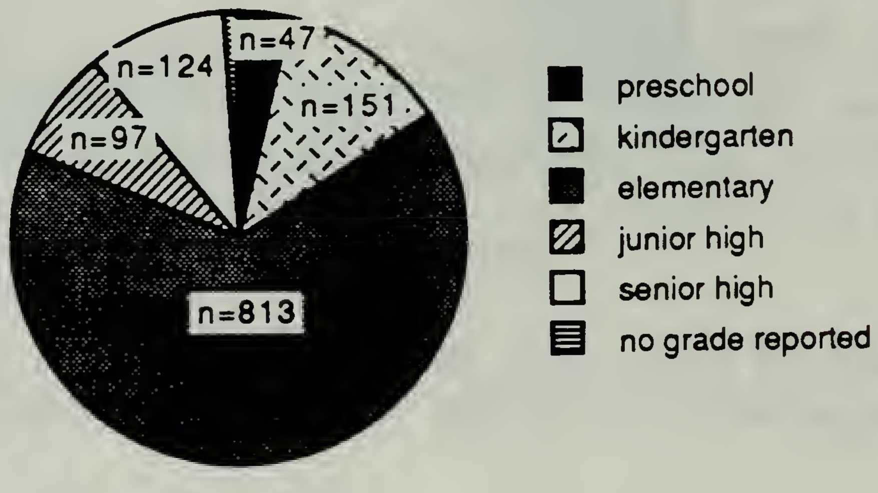


Figure 13

Other information obtained from school districts includes the following:

School districts were aware of only 4 school-age children who did not attend school during the 1988-1989 school year.

Of the 1245 school-age homeless children who attended school during the 1988-1989 school year approximately 175 (14%) received special education services and 91 (7%) received bilingual services.

Fifty-four (4%) of the school-age homeless children reported by school districts had moved into their community directly from out of state.

School districts spent $29,633 to transport homeless children to and from schools of attendance during the 1988-1989 school year. Some districts reported this as a figure of combined within-district and between-district transportation costs while others reported just the between-district costs.

Of this $29,633 approximately 42% ($12,575) was spent on transportation for children receving special education services or for transporting children because of hazardous conditions, safety or health purposes.

Attachment A

The following lists contain the names of all the family, battered women and adolescent shelters who responded to the 1989 surveys sent by the Massachusetts Department of Education in regards to homeless children and their educational programs. There are two lists (List 1 and List 2) which are each divided into three sections. List 1 shows which shelters responded to the May 1989 survey and List 2 shows which shelters responded to the November 1989 survey. Each list groups the shelters into categories according to the shelter type (i.e., family, battered women, adolescent).

LIST 1 - MAY 1989 SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Family Shelters:

Name of Shelter

Boston Family Shelter
Cambridge YWCA
Carolina Hill
Crossroads
David Jon Louison
Emmaus House
Fall River Family Resource Center
Falmouth Family Shelter
Family and Youth Service, Hyannis
Francis Perkins House
Friendly House
Gardner Community Action
Greenwich Street Shelter
Helen Mitchell House
The Hildebrand
Hingham Interfaith Shelter & Faith Home Share
Horizons Housing Program, ...Mattapan
House of Hope
Huntress Apartments
The Inn-Between
Inn at Spot Pond
Jefferson Avenue Shelter
Jessie's House

Name of Shelter

Loreto House
Mainspring House
Marcia's House
New Beginnings
Our Friend's House.
Plymouth Coalition for Homeless
Project HOPE
Saint Andrews
Saint Francis Center
Saint Mary's Home
Salvation Army Booth Home
SMOC Family Shelter
Sojourner House
Summerside Center
Temporary Home for Women & Children (New Chardon St.)
Tri-City Family Shelter
Volunteers of America
West Bridgewater Shelter
Winterhaven Shelter
Winter Street Shelter

LIST 1 - MAY 1989 SURVEY RESPONDENTS (cont.)

Battered Women Shelters:

Name of Shelter

- Alternative House
- Daybreak
- Dove, Inc.
- Elizabeth Stone House
- Harbor Me
- Help for Abused Women & Their Children (HAWC)

Name of Shelter

- New Hope, Attleboro
- A Safe Place
- South Shore Women's Center
- Women's Resources, Fitchburg
- Women's Resources, Lawrence
- Women's Support, Vineyard Haven

Adolescent Shelter:

Name of Shelter

- Amherst Shelter for Adolescents
- Attleboro Youth Services
- Boston Adolescent Shelter
- Bridge Over Troubled Waters
- Harbinger House
- JRI/ Advocacy
- Key Program, Pittsfield
- Marathon House
- Meadowhouse
- Neighborhood Network
- Newton-Wellesley-Weston-Needham Multi-Service Center

Name of Shelter

- People's Bridge Action, Inc.
- Place Runaway
- Project RAP, Beverly
- ShortStop, Inc.
- Survival, Inc.
- Y.O.U., Emergency Foster Care
- Youth Opportunities Upheld, Worcester
- Y.O.U., Inc., New Bedford
- YWCA, Runaway Adolescent Program

LIST 2 - NOVEMBER 1989 SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Family Shelters:

Name of Shelter

- Boston Family Shelter
- Bridge House
- Carolina Hill
- Carriage House
- Celeste House
- Crossroads
- Emmaus House
- Fall River Family Resource Center
- Family Resource Center, Attleboro
- Friendly House
- Friends of the Homeless of the South Shore & Hingham Interfaith Shelter
- Gardner Community Action, Inc.
- Greenfield Family Inn
- Greenwich Street Shelter
- Horizon House
- Huntress Apartments
- Jefferson Avenue
- Jessie's House
- Journey Inn
- Lazarus House
- Long Island Shelter

Name of Shelter

- Loreto House
- Lutheran Child & Family Services
- Mainspring House
- Main Street Shelter
- New Beginnings
- Our Friends House
- Pathways
- Plymouth Coalition
- Project HOPE
- Saint Andrews
- Salvation Army Booth Home
- Shared Families, Franklin Human Services
- Sojourner House
- SMOC Scattered Site Program
- Summerhill House
- Summerside Center
- Transitional Housing for Women & Children, Amesbury
- Tri-City Family Shelter
- Volunteers of America
- Wellspring House
- West Bridgewater Shelter
- Winterhaven
- Winter Street
- Youville House I and II

LIST 2 - NOVEMBER 1989 SURVEY RESPONDENTS (cont.)

Battered Women Shelters:

Name of Shelter

- Alternative House
- Daybreak, Inc.
- Dove, Inc.
- Elizabeth Stone House
- Help for Abused Women and Their Children (HAWC)

Name of Shelter

- NELCWIT
- Waltham Battered Women Support Committee
- Womansplace
- Women's Resource Center, Lawrence
- Womens' Services Center Shelter of Berkshire County, Inc.

Adolescent Shelters:

Name of Shelter

- Bridge Over Troubled Waters
- Harbinger House
- Key Program, Pittsfield
- LUK., Inc.
- Newton-Wellesley-Weston-Needham Multi-Service Center

Name of Shelter

- People's Bridge Action
- Project RAP Shelter
- Survival Shelter
- YWCA Runaway Adolescent Program

ATTACHMENT B

NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT	NUMBER OF REPORTED HOMELESS CHILDREN
	DURING THE 1988-1898 SCHOOL YEAR
Attleboro	16
Barnstable	75
Bourne	12
Brockton	82
Cambridge	106
Chelsea	49
Dartmouth	5
East Bridgewater	4
Easthampton	5
Edgartown	9
Fall River	19
Falmouth	3
Fitchburg	2
Foxborough	3
Framingham	34
Granby	11
Greenfield	17
Halifax	6
Holyoke	54
Hull	8
Lawrence	19
Lexington	2
Lowell	40
Lynn	16
Malden	38
Marshfield	14
Mashpee	2
Mattapoisett	5
Maynard	1
Milford	2
New Bedford	20
Northampton	13
Norwell	4
Oak Bluffs	5
Orange	9
Peabody	42
Pelham	2
Pittsfield	5
Quincy	35
Revere	23
Rockland	1
Rockport	5
Salem	21
Salisbury	62
Scituate	4
Somerville	19

NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT	NUMBER OF REPORTED HOMELESS CHILDREN
South Hadley	2
Springfield	59
Tewksbury	4
Tisbury	1
Walpole	2
Ware	2
Wareham	7
West Bridgewater	11
West Tisbury	2
Wilmington	1
Winthrop	3
Worcester	171
Northampton Agricultural	2
Dennis-Yarmouth	9
Frontier	1
Gil Montague	1
Plymouth Carver	5
Ralph Maher	1
Whitman Hanson	5
Cape Cod	2
Franklin County Technical	1
Greater Lowell	20
North Shore Regional Vocational	2
Upper Cape Cod	2
TOTAL	**1245**